

1. absolutely or conditionally prohibit the export of certain goods
2. record Australia's international trade.

Complete prohibition applies to the export of protected wildlife, some heritage items, selected weapons and other dangerous goods. Goods that are conditionally prohibited from export may not be exported unless all necessary export permits are obtained from the relevant permit issuing agencies.

Because of distance Australia's trade relationship with Ukraine is quite modest. Exports from Australia were valued at \$114 million in 2015 and consisted mainly of coal and other ores and concentrates. At the same time period, Australia imported \$34 million worth of products from Ukraine, mostly fertilisers. On 1 April 2016, Australia and Ukraine signed a Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, which would enable Australia to export uranium to Ukraine, which is one of the world's top ten generators of nuclear power.

The Agreement provides Ukraine the opportunity to vary its energy supply, and may open further opportunity for bilateral cooperation between Australia and Ukraine on nuclear-related activities, including security, safety and science.

Taking all the above into consideration we can clarify that all types of trade activities are regulated and controlled by the Australian Government. It has a variety of policies that develop and assist Australian businesses associated with international trade and policies to protect domestic industries from unsafe and risky goods imported from outland. In addition it is also important to mention that enlarging of cooperation between Australia and Ukraine will open certain avenues for further bilateral trade development.

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UDC 629.7.048.7 (043.2)

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AIRCRAFT FUEL SYSTEM

The fuel system on the aircraft is designed to store the fuel and supply it to the motors in the required quantity and with sufficient pressure at all specified conditions and altitudes.

The fuel system of modern aircraft includes the following main elements:

tanks or reservoirs of the aircraft, which store the required fuel amount for the flight;

power control valves (tank switching); taps for emergency stop of fuel supply to the engines (fire valves);

drain taps for the fuel sediment from different points of the system;

fuel filters for cleaning;

pumps feeding fuel to the engine and pumping fuel from one tank to another; fuel quantity control devices, flow and its pressure control units; supplying fuel units to engines, tank pipelines.

Tanks. On modern aircraft fuel stores can reach dozens of tons. When flying a considerable distance the fuel is stored in a large number of tanks installed in the wing and sometimes in the fuselage.

Nowadays three types of fuel tanks are widely used: hard, soft and pressurized tanks.

Hard tanks are made of lightweight aluminum-manganese alloys, which allow deep stamping and a drift, well welded, have a high elasticity and resistance to corrosion. To make the tanks the required strength and rigidity, they have a framework of longitudinal and transversal airfoils and formers. Transversal formers also serve to reduce the shock resulting from movement of the fuel inside the tank in accelerated flight. Small size tanks may have internal formers.

Soft tanks are widely used at present. They are easier to use, more durable, have a lower weight. Soft tanks are made of special rubber or nylon. Thin rubber tanks are produced on blanks made of fabric and one or two layers of rubber from synthetic polysulfide rubber. Rubber-metal fittings are glued in such tanks: flanges for fuel level sensors, fuel neck, connecting pipes, socket fastening locks, etc.

The fitting of rubber thin-walled tanks are carried out inside the wing or fuselage.

A tank – chamber is a properly pressurized internal volume of the wing. Pressurization of the tank-chamber made of synthetic films. A riveting seam is pressurized, due to it the rivets are coated with a sealant. The final pressurization is provided by a multiple coating of the entire inner surface a liquid sealant at room temperature.

The covers of the tank hatches are mounted on the bolts with the rubber rings and sealed nuts.

Cranes installed in the fuel supply system allow to control its supply to the engine from the respective tanks (or tank group), as well as turn off the fuel supply to the failed engine. In accordance with the appointment all the taps are divided into shut-off (shut-) and distribution. According to a control mode the valves can be of a direct and remote control. By design, they can be cork, spool, valve and others cranes.

Remote control valves are made using such machines close the valve type MKS or compressed air.

Filters. They are necessary for fuel cleaning in the engine from impurities caused by the presence in the carburetors, direct injection units, pumps clearance rate of ten thousandths of a millimeter, which is necessary to protect against ingress of solid particles. Although fuel is loaded into the tanks, filters, and tanks are protected against ingress of mechanical impurities in the operation, the

formation of the products of corrosion of pipelines and components of the fuel system, getting pieces of rubber gaskets and TD for the presence of small amounts of water in the fuel dramatically increases corrosion properties, and it also may lead to clogging of pipelines in the event of ice at low temperatures. Particularly dangerous is the loss of moisture and ice formation in the fuel piping systems of modern aircraft altitude which may in a short time to acquire a large height, resulting in the formation of condensate is sharply accelerated.

The fuel systems of aircraft use metal mesh, silk, slotted, metal ceramic, paper and mechanical filtering devices.

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THE FUTURE OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud technologies are just beginning to develop, and like a little child, taking the first steps. Today the volume of cloud computing market exceeded \$ 45 billion, and by 2020 this figure will increase to 150 billion. Cloud computing will change the future world.

The cloud is not about having a dedicated network attached storage (NAS) hardware or server in residence. Storing data on a home or office network is not considered as utilizing the cloud. (However, some NAS will let remotely access things over the Internet, and there's at least one brand from Western Digital named "My Cloud," just to keep things confusing.)

For it to be considered "cloud computing," it is needed to access data or programs over the Internet, or at the very least, have that data synced with other information over the Web. In a big business, everything is known about what's on the other side of the connection; as to an individual user, there may never have any idea what kind of massive data processing is happening on the other end.

Cloud-based applications are often used for business automation using CRM, ERP, PSA and HR-systems that are stored on remote servers. People are increasingly using cloud-based tools for document collaboration, word processing, and video conferencing. Many organizations save the most important data in the cloud storage, gradually abandoning the costly servers and backup systems. Moreover, even if the telephone systems are moving to the cloud. All of these trends only are intensified every year, and in the future, the software used will be somewhere "beyond the horizon", and the information from it will pass through several filters before you start to interact with the user's computer. For